



Center for Slavic and East European Studies

University of California
Berkeley, California
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Newsletter

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For information on calendar
events, call 415/643-6205.

The World in the Round A Talk With Geography Professor David Hooson

David Hooson is a professor in the UC Berkeley Department of Geography. He received his M.A. from Oxford University in 1950 and his Ph.D. from London University in 1955. He is currently revising his book, The Soviet Union: People and Regions, a basic text in the field since its publication in 1966. Professor Hooson is the author of many articles, among them pieces on the geography of the Soviet Union and the history of geographic thought.

His service to the community includes four years as Dean of Social Sciences, six years as chair of the Department of Geography, three years as Chair of the Center (1967-1970), and eight years as Chair of the Working Group on the History of Geographical Thought, a joint project of the International Geographical Union and International Union for the History and Philosophy of Science. We talked in his office on March 5, 1991.

AH: *When I began thinking about geography and my talk with you, I found myself listing the various fields that overlap with geography, or that have splintered off from it: anthropology, ecology, energy and resources, demography, geology, economics—there really are quite a few. Do you see geography as a sort of umbrella, sheltering and unifying all these and more?*

DH: Geography is a unified field, but one that is not very well understood, especially in America, which seems to have less of a grasp of the material distinctions of geography than does any other developed country. As to what geography is, 20 years ago when I was chairman of the department, I was asked to write down a description for the university catalog. Surprisingly, no one has changed a word since—I say surprisingly since my colleagues and I hold different views about what geography is. The clincher is the phrase “seen as

inhabitants and transformers of the earth.” I think many people confuse geography with geology and would be surprised that I didn’t begin with an emphasis on the physical world. But in the last four decades, the field has shifted from physical geography to a more human-centered view of the world.

From the UC Berkeley Catalog: Text by David Hooson

The Geography Department aims to provide a broad-ranging perspective on humans as inhabitants and transformers of the face of the earth. The search for this kind of understanding involves thorough study of (a) the interlocking systems of the natural environment (climate, landforms, biota) and the evaluation of natural resources; (b) those diverse historical, cultural, social, economic and political structures and processes which affect the location and spatial organization of population groups and their activities; and (c) significant geographical units, whether described as cities, regions, nations or landscapes, where integrated interpretation can be attempted, and a variety of problems thereby better understood.

AH: *Am I right in saying that a deterministic view of geography prevailed in the U.S. in the first part of the century?*

DH: You’re quite right. It grew out of this emphasis on physical geography, which attributes too much influence to the physical environment on human activities and on human thought. I think that direction has something to do with the disenchantment with geography that followed, and with the resultant lack of understanding of its function.

AH: *Would it be fair to say that human geography takes the opposite tack?*

See page 6

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News From the Berkeley-Stanford Program

In the last several months the Berkeley-Stanford Program, in addition to its usual active schedule of visitors to the Bay Area, has instituted several new activities and programs for its students and faculty, and exciting plans are underway for more. New this spring is the Faculty Seminar Series held on alternate Thursday afternoons (the Program's Graduate Student Colloquium meets on the other Thursdays) at Berkeley. To date, Victor Zaslavsky, visiting professor of political science at Berkeley, and Andrew Janos, professor of political science at Berkeley, have led stimulating seminars in which they presented their most recent research. The Program has also begun publishing a newsletter, *Khronika*, which will include editorials, short research pieces, book reviews, synopses of visitors' presentations, and a calendar of Program events. The first edition, published in February 1991, included a report on Andranik Migranian's presentation at Berkeley in the fall entitled "The Political Power Configuration in the Contemporary USSR," a commentary on the situation in Armenia, and a piece on the Soviet-Iraqi relationship. Anyone interested in receiving the *Khronika* should contact the Program office at 642-6168.

In December, 1990, the Program reached an agreement with Moscow's Institute of International Economic and Political Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences, under the direction of the noted academician Oleg T. Bogomolov, to undertake a three-year collaborative project on "The Transition from Totalitarianism to Democracy and the Market in the USSR." This project will include two teams of 8-10 scholars each, who will look at various issues involved in the Soviet transition process. The first meeting is scheduled for May 24-31, 1991, in Moscow. In conjunction with the project, the Program is also exploring the possibility of opening up an office in Moscow to facilitate the exchange of scholars between Moscow and the Bay Area.

The Program has also scheduled a conference on "Soviet-Japanese Relations: Domestic and Foreign Policy Linkages" for September 19-21, 1991. Participants, including scholars from the USSR, Japan, the United States, and the UK, will investigate the domestic context of Soviet policy towards Japan, the impact of changes in the Soviet-Japanese relationship for other powers in the region, and the role Japan can play in Soviet economic development, particularly in the Soviet Far East.

Again this year, the Berkeley-Stanford Program has awarded Summer Language Training Fellowships for students to improve their written and oral language skills. Berkeley recipients this year include: **Ted Gerber**, second-year student in sociology, to study Russian in the ACTR Program in Moscow; **Peter Blitstein**, first-year student in political science, to study Serbo-Croatian at the University of Indiana; and **David Woodruff**, also a first-year student in political science, to study Czech at the University of Indiana. □

Newsletter

of the Center for Slavic and East European Studies,
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Center News

Congratulations, Barbara!

Center executive director Barbara Voytek has been awarded a National Science Foundation grant for her archaeological project, "The Early Neolithic of Northern Dalmatia: Excavations on the Ravni Kotari."

Postal Increases Mean Changes in Update Mailings

Because of the recent increases in postage rates, the Center is changing the way the Newsletter Update is distributed. Beginning with the Fall semester, 1991, we will distribute Updates to the campus community and to Associates of the Slavic Center (ASC) only.

Despite our best efforts, there are sometimes changes in the schedule of calendar events listed in the Newsletter. Talks are cancelled, dates are switched because of conflicting obligations, and so on. The Update is published primarily to ensure up-to-the-minute listings for our main audiences. For more information on ASC, call Center director Barbara Voytek at 415/643-6736. **Students:** If you'd like to continue receiving the Update, make sure we have a campus address for you. Contact Maxine Fredericksen at 642-3230. Newsletters and Updates are also available for pickup at the Center. Mailings of the Fall, Winter, and Spring issues of the Newsletter will not be affected by this change. □

Conferences and Roundtables Sponsored by the Center: 1990-1991

"Eastern Europe: The Progress of Reform." Vaclav Mezricky, Ilia Naumov, Martin Palous, Jadwiga Staniszkis. Roundtable, 9/4/90
 "Perestroika: Myth or Reality?" Nina Belyaeva, Lilia Shevtsova, William Smirnov. Roundtable, 9/4/90
 "Beyond Leninism in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union." The annual Berkeley-Stanford Conference, 3/15/91
 "The Soviet Union and Eastern Europe: Update 1991." The annual Outreach Conference, April 12-14, 1991. □

Lectures and Brown Bag Lunches Sponsored or Co-Sponsored by the Center: 1990-1991

Ronelle Alexander, *Bulgaria: Crisis or Catastrophe?* 1/23/91
 Oleg Alyakrinsky, *Political Reforms in the USSR in the Time of Perestroika.* 2/27/91
 Calin Anastasiu, *Romania: Nine Months After.* 9/19/90
 Barbara Anderson, Brian Silver, *Ethnic Aspects of Soviet Demography.* 2/6/91
 Evgenii Anisimov, *Recent Soviet History.* 4/11/91
 Robert Argenbright, *Railroads and the Formation of the Soviet Union, 1917-1920.* 11/9/90
 Ivan T. Berend, *Eastern Europe After Communism.* 3/20/91
 Arseny Berezin, *Gorbachev's Apparent Shift to the Right and Its Implications for International Security.* 1/29/91
 Eniko Bollobas, *Feminist Movements in Central Europe.* 11/2/90
 Archie Brown, *Gorbachev and the Crisis of Perestroika.* 5/6/91
 Oleg Bychkov, *Lifestyles and Material Culture of Russian Hunters in Russian America.* 12/7/90
 Marek Ciesielczyk, *Will Perestroika Survive Until 1993?* 8/29/90
 Daniel Daianu, *Transformation of a Command System: The Case of Romania.* 4/3/91
 Bogomil Ferfila, *The New Socio-Economic System in Yugoslavia.* 10/25/90
 Vojmir Franicevic, *Politics of Economic Change in Yugoslavia: Dilemmas and Contradictions.* 2/13/91
 Alexander George, *Reflections on the Persian Gulf Crisis.* 2/14/91
 Nicolae Georghe, *Gypsy Identity and the Contemporary Political Sociology of Romania.* 11/28/90
 Oleg Gubin, *Democratic Opposition in Russia.* 4/16/91
 Marek Gurgul, *The Dissolution of the Warsaw Pact: Impact on Polish Security.* 4/8/91
 Jeffrey Hahn, *The Development of Local Government in the USSR.* 4/17/91
 Yuichi Hasebe, Maasaki Kuboniwa, *Soviet Price Reforms.* 9/12/90
 David Hooson, *Environmental and Nationalist Concerns in the Soviet Union.* 9/26/90
 Natalia Ivanova, *The Problem of Nationalism in Literature and Politics in the Soviet Union.* 11/7/90
 Jerome Karabel, *Intellectuals in Poland's Solidarity Movement.* 5/8/91
 Mikhail Kazachkov, *Gorbachev and the Failure of Perestroika.* 3/13/91

Andras Kepes, *The Interrelationship Between Politics and Culture in the Former Socialist Countries: The Fall of Socialist Realism.* 4/18/91
 Alexander Knysh, *The Study of Islam and Islamic Mysticism in the Soviet Union.* 11/12/90
 Jack Kollmann, *The Suburban Royal Palaces Near Leningrad: Recent Impressions and an Update on Restoration Efforts.* 3/13/91
 Gail Lapidus, *The Crisis of Perestroika.* 1/31/91
 Sergei Lavrov, Vitaly Morachevsky, *Ecological and Nationalities Problems in the Soviet Union.* 12/5/90
 Csilla K. Lehoczy, *Losers or Winners? Women and Labor in the New Hungary.* 5/1/91
 Moshe Lewin, *Russia Between Its Past and Its Future.* 2/12/91
 Sergei Litvinov, *Crime in the USSR.* 4/10/91
 Francis Macy, *Baikal Watch: Efforts to Save Lake Baikal.* 1/24/91
 Martin Malia, *From Gorbachev's 28th Party Congress to Yeltsin's 500 Day Plan: Some Personal Impressions of the Players.* 10/17/91
 Andranik Migranian, *The Political Power Configuration in Contemporary Soviet Society.* 10/31/90
 Dzevad Mujezinovic, *Reforms in Yugoslavia.* 12/6/90
 Lyubomir Nikolov, *Bulgarian Poetry, a reading.* 4/24/91
 Kenes Nurpeisov, *Contemporary Russian-Kazakh Relations.* 12/10/90
 Vida Ognjenovic, *Danilo Kis as a Literary Stylist.* 2/5/91
 Krustyo Petkov, *Labor-Management Relations in Bulgaria.* 10/10/90
 Anica Petrovic, *Women in the Music Creation Process in Traditional Balkan Society.* 2/4/91
 Mihai Pop, *Analysis of Romanian Political Slogans.* 2/20/91
 Father Michael Prokurat, *Status of the Church in the USSR Today.* 10/3/90
 Raymundas Rayatskas, *Gorbachev's Blockade of Lithuania.* 10/29/90
 Sergei Romaniuk, *The Preservation of Historical Monuments in Moscow.* 11/21/90
 Stefan Rybar, *The Role of Television and Other Media During Prague's Velvet Revolution.* 1/30/91
 Ernest B. Shiryayev, *The Image of Amerika In the Soviet Mass Media.* 10/24/90
 Jadwiga Staniszkis, *Institutional Dilemmas of the Transition: The Clash of Economic and Political Reform.* 9/5/90
 David Stark, *From Politics of Confrontation to Politics of Competition: Hungary and Poland.* 3/11/91

People

IREX Grants

The following UC Berkeley graduate students have been awarded Soviet or East European research grants or language training grants for 1991-1992. Their research topic is listed in italics.

Robert Geraci, history, *Window on the East: Ethnography, Orthodoxy and Russian Nationality in Kazan', 1870-1917*. **Gavin Helf**, political science, *Regional Politics and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, 1982-1990*. **Page Herrlinger**, history, *Religion and the Russian Worker in St. Petersburg and Moscow, 1880-1914*. **Benjamin Nathans**, history, *Beyond the Pale: Jews, Russians and the "Jewish Question" in St. Petersburg, 1859-1914*. **Marshall Poe**, history, *Seventeenth-Century Russian "Boiar Books" as Biographical and Documentary Sources*. **Kevin Smith**, Slavic, Czech language study. **Steven Stoltenberg**, sociology, *Poland's Dark Passage: Society and Social Movements After Martial Law*. Congratulations, everyone!

Robert Argenbright, geography, has filed his dissertation, "The Russian Railroad System and the Founding of the Communist State: 1917-1922." **Victoria Bonnell**, associate professor in the Department of Sociology, is the recipient of two awards: the President's Research Fellowship in the humanities, 1990-91; and an ACLS fellowship for her booklength study, "The Iconography of Power: Soviet Political Art, 1917-1953." **David McFadden**, history, has filed his dissertation, "Methods Short of Recognition: Soviets and Americans Search for Relationship, 1917-1920." **Deborah Pearl**, history, Ph.D. 1984, has received tenure at Cleveland State University. **Isabel Tirado**, history, Ph.D. 1985, has received tenure at William Patterson College. **Steve Weber**, assistant professor in the Department of Political Science, has been awarded a grant from the Institute on Global Conflict and Cooperation (IGCC) for his project on the changing conception of the balance of power, 1990-1991. □



Organizations

Greenbacks for Green Books

When Polish environmentalist Jacek Purat first visited the United States in 1981, what surprised him most was the sheer number of books available about the environment. As a graduate student in mammalogy, Purat had been so thwarted by the lack of information in his field that he'd left home to study abroad. Stranded in Berkeley when Poland declared martial law, he wandered the city's well-stocked bookstores and libraries, wondering what he could do for his colleagues back home.

He thought of his Polish friends working with only the scarcest resources to stem their country's deepening environmental crisis. He remembered the frustration of dealing with libraries and government agencies that gave wrong or incomplete information on vital questions, the agony of waiting for science magazines and new books to trickle in from the West.

In 1986, Purat started a group called Green Library to make environmental information available not only in Poland but worldwide. The group sends books to countries suffering from severe environmental problems, and in many cases helps build libraries to store the books.

Purat and his friends collected books (and money to buy more) door-to-door in Berkeley. In the first two years they amassed some 90,000 publications.

"Once people heard we were doing this," Purat says, "we started getting requests from all over: Nepal, Hungary, and countries in South America and Africa. Every one of them has its own environmental problems caused by industrialism, or deforestation, or other things that qualify it for consideration as 'ecologically needy.'" It's that common denominator of "neediness"—characterized in large part by lack of information—that's the basic criterion the Green Library considers when setting up a branch.

At first they sent books abroad to anyone who asked, but after a while they began to fear that the materials were not getting into the hands of those who needed them most: independent scientists, environmentalists, and students.

"Libraries in many other countries don't function the same as they do here," Purat says. "The library system is often controlled by the government, which limits access and censors what people are allowed to read."

Purat decided to create a network of independent libraries run by local environmental groups in each country. The local groups promise to create open-stack

libraries, catalog the books, and translate major titles. They also agree to make the books available to everyone, with no censorship or pre-selection.

Green Library has sent books to Vietnam, Cuba, Latvia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Nepal (where illiteracy is so high that books must be put on tape). In August the group opened its first complete environmental-science library in Poznan, Poland. The library, run by the Polish Ecological Club, subscribes to 400 journals and boasts 10,000 books.

Green Library expects to open a library in Riga, Latvia, by the end of 1991. In the next two years, Purat hopes, 15 independent green libraries will be built throughout Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

Though door-to-door canvassing still brings in some income, four out of every five Green Library dollars come from grants and donations. For information, write to 1918 Bonita Street, Berkeley, CA 94704, or telephone 415/841-9975.

—Laura Hagar

Laura Hagar is a staff writer for the Express and a freelance journalist. Her article was reprinted from the November/December, 1990, issue of Sierra magazine.

And Another Book Drive

A campus group, spearheaded by English graduate student Eve Sanders, is forming to collect books for Czechoslovakia. Ms. Sanders says there is a particular need for textbooks on English as a second language (ESL); the group also wants to gather books on ecology, nutrition, gender, sociology and urban issues.

On April 11, Jarin Krouz of the San Francisco/Praha Exchange spoke on campus about current problems in Czechoslovakia. "One year after the Velvet Revolution many people are disappointed with the present and confused about the future. They have a great need for information, especially of a non-technical sort," said Krouz. Anyone interested in helping with the book drive may leave a message for Eve Sanders at the English Department, Wheeler Hall; she may also be contacted at P.O. Box 9778, Berkeley, CA 94709. □

The article on the S.F./Moscow Teleport was written by Melissa Ellis Martin, a student in Slavic languages and Literatures.

S.F./Moscow Teleport Opens New Channel for Information Flow

Fueled by joint ventures and the opening of research and communication channels, the exchange of electronic mail between the Soviet Union and the U.S. is gaining popularity. The San Francisco-Moscow Teleport (SF-MT), founded by local San Francisco businessman Joel Schatz, plays a key role in this burgeoning field by relaying electronic messages via satellite to the Soviet Union, the countries of Eastern Europe and to countries around the world.

This fast, efficient relay system enables users to send electronic mail or to easily transfer software or technical information. According to Julie Stanton, branch manager at SF-MT, the Teleport is used extensively by U.S. and Soviet scientists—the Lawrence Berkeley Lab and the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center being among local users. E-mail also facilitates the exchange of teaching techniques, curriculum plans and even anecdotes. The Lakeside Middle School in Seattle, WA, has established a pen-pal relationship with Moscow School #20. This past year, young students from Lakeside traveled to Moscow to meet their pen-pals and visit their sister school. While the children were away, they and their parents communicated by E-mail through the Lakeside center. Businesses have been quick to sign up for the service. Among other things, they use it to communicate with Soviet-based employees and to talk with Soviet partners in joint ventures.

The Teleport link provides a cheaper, more direct and reliable alternative to prior systems of access. A personal computer user, either in the U.S. or the Soviet Union, dials a local telephone number that is automatically connected via network to a computer at the San Francisco-Moscow Teleport. The call is relayed via satellite link to the Staten Island Teleport, a satellite communications earth station. Users in the Soviet Union can connect to a Moscow-based computer directly linked to the San Francisco computer. The Soviet computer is maintained by the Institute of Automated Systems in Moscow.

Concern has been raised that sensitive information could pass between the U.S. and Soviet Union. Users argue that the exchanges are easily monitored by authorities (though in this country there are restrictions), that access had already been available by phone and computer hookup, and that virtually all information passed is unclassified and in the public domain. The controversy is likely to continue, at the same time that the information continues to flow. In addition to its link to Moscow, SF-MT plans to access Leningrad and Kiev in the near future, for the benefit of users who have not set up their own links. □

Hooson/from page 1

DH: Yes. Human geography looks at people and their environments, but especially people modifying their environments. You take a region and see how it has evolved through different stages. A region is both a physical and a cultural unit. I much prefer, myself, to look at regions from all aspects. I try to decide when and why a place has become the way it is—and there are many complex threads woven into that attempt. A regional study differs from an historical one mainly in its focus on place, environment, and why people have come to be where they are.

AH: *I would think that widening interest in ecology has given geography a boost in recent years.*

DH: Oh, it has. Everything has conspired to make geography more important—there's been an acceleration in terms of development, environmental disasters, urbanization, regional identity, etc.

AH: *What are the advantages of non-specialization?*

DH: The more time that goes by, the more we see that the real problems in the world nearly always need an interdisciplinary approach. They require scholars who attempt to see things synthetically. The way I see it—and not all my colleagues would agree—our main function is to bring data together in a sort of holistic view of the world, with nature and man combined in an historically oriented perspective. And, I should add, an international one. When I talk about the Soviet Union to my classes, I usually have in mind points of comparison with other countries, especially North America, which, to my way of thinking, is the most applicable comparison.

AH: *I can see certain disadvantages in not specializing: not being taken seriously because you're perceived as spreading yourself too thin; or perhaps because you don't have a specialized vocabulary or a technological mystique or method; or because you use data from other specializations. How much of the data used by geographers are collected by geographers?*

DH: We collect much of our own data. Fieldwork is a basic aspect of geography. A field such as economics relies much more heavily on statistics not collected by economists.

AH: *How can an individual geographer collect enough data to create a regional picture, leaving aside for the moment the special problem of data collection from the Soviet Union?*

DH: But you see, we're meted out *too much* information in the modern world. We see our task as that of filling in and checking up on the data that is available, not accumulating

Biographical Notes

V. V. Dokuchaev, 1846-1903. A physical geographer and professor at the University of St. Petersburg, Dokuchaev developed a synthetic approach to the natural landscape based on zones. His classic work, *Russian Blackearth*, was published in 1883.

Alexander von Humboldt, 1769-1859. A German naturalist and scientific traveler, Humboldt was the first representative of the classical period of physical geography and biogeography.

Sir Halford John Mackinder, 1861-1947. Mackinder was a British political geographer who promoted the teaching of regional and world geography; he was a member of Parliament, 1910-1922.

Carl Ortwin Sauer, 1889-1975. With his firm belief in the importance of the human role in changing the face of the earth, Sauer's thought was, above all, ecological. He taught for many years in the Department of Geography at UC Berkeley. His voluminous publications include studies of Mexican and Southwestern U.S. communities, ecological works, and investigations of prehistory in North America.

P. P. Semenov Tyanshansky, 1827-1914. Tyanshansky was head of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society for many years and published a history of its activities from 1845-1895. His exploration of the Tien Shan area earned him the suffix Tien-Shanskii. Tyanshansky was instrumental in the preparation of the first Russian census, which appeared in 1897.

A. I. Voeikov, 1842-1916. A regional geographer and agricultural climatologist, Voeikov enjoyed an international reputation and participated in the activities of the U.S. Smithsonian Institution. In 1884 his *Climates of the World* appeared in Russian and was soon translated.

masses of new data. We use various clues. I've found one's grasp of an area can be quite intuitive if one has been there. I realize that may sound unscientific.

AH: *How do you protect yourself from information overload?*

DH: You have to be quite ruthless, really, and trust your own judgment. You can spend your life chasing the detail—some people have—and just drown in it.

AH: *When I think of biology, I think of Huxley and Darwin; when I think of geology I think of Lyle; economics, Adam Smith; psychology, Freud. Are there comparable figures in geography?*

DH: Not the sort of names that have rung round the world, for good or ill. Humboldt in Germany, a true universal scholar in the early 19th century, was very much a geographer. In Britain there was a man called Halford Mackinder, a well-known figure. I was lecturing at the Pentagon when I first arrived in America, and I learned that the generals I

was teaching regarded Mackinder as the major influence in their thinking about strategic and political questions. He founded the school of geography I attended at Oxford, and my professor at Oxford had been a student of his. I gave a talk at Oxford about three years ago for Mackinder's centennial. Possibly the greatest impact he made was with an article published in 1904 called "The Geographical Pivot of History," in which he discussed the notions of the heartland and sea power—putting geography and history together with politics. It was later regarded as having been prophetic.

He's a very different proposition from someone like Carl Sauer, for instance. Mackinder was a man of action, very much a political animal, whereas Sauer was contemplative, more interested in the past.

AH: *What sorts of maps do geographers use in these days of satellite photo maps and computer simulations?*

DH: Geographers use maps from the global to the local scale, but perhaps the most common scale is a regional one. I do think maps can and should be attractive, and they should be simple. Computer cartography and satellite photos have, of course, helped enormously with speed and accuracy, but simple maps built on a few ideas are still basic.

AH: *I understand that you chart data on a map, but I'm unclear on the difference between a chart and a map.*

DH: I was in the Navy, and of course sailors use navigational charts—the term seems to be less used now in relation to other kinds of maps. I think that really the term "map" covers everything, including depth charts and computer-derived maps. It's just the idea of putting things on a plane to show where something is in relation to where other things are.

AH: *Are maps of the Soviet Union difficult to come by?*

DH: That's been a consistent problem. When I first went to the Soviet Union in 1960, I got a whole swag of maps because this was the time when things were opening up in a big way there. They were good ones, too. But now—and by "now" I mean the last 20 years or so, including right now—they're not as good. I tried to locate new, good maps in Moscow and Leningrad last summer, but in spite of glasnost I wasn't very successful.

AH: *Why do you think that is?*

DH: While their cartography is very good technically, it's been bedevilled by the requirements of secrecy. Until about three years ago, the Soviets had been known to alter maps for publication and have now officially confessed to it.

AH: *Wasn't a new director of the Geographical Institute [the Institute of Geography of the USSR Academy of*

FIG. 62—The Far East: economy. Minerals: C = black coal, Li = lignite, Pb = lead, Sn = tin

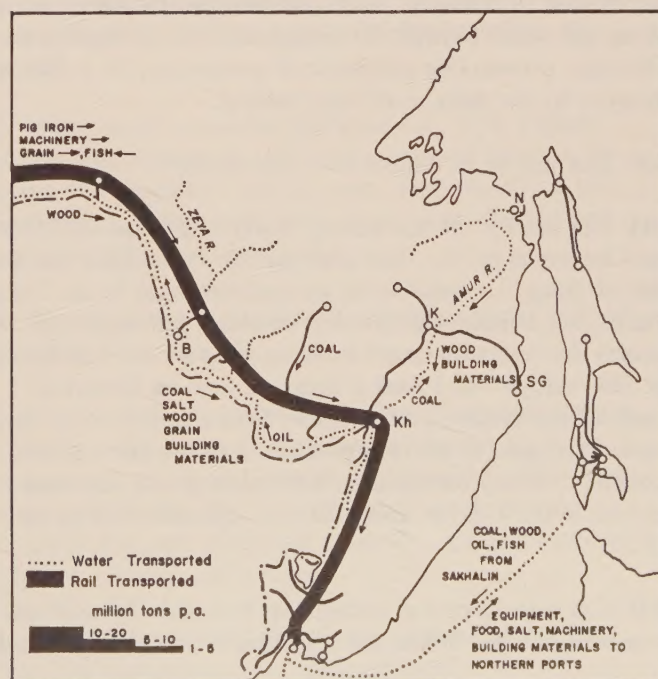
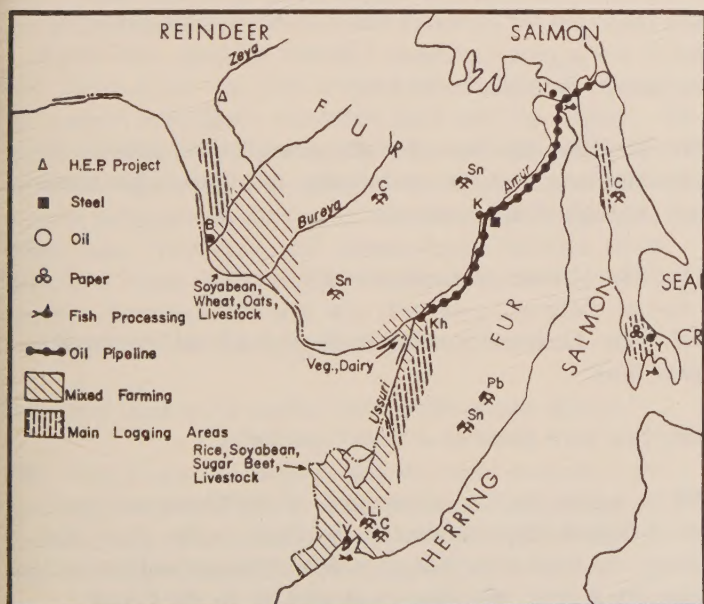


FIG. 61—The Far East: movements

Sciences] installed in 1987?

DH: Yes. Gerasimov [I. P. Gerasimov] died after thirty years in office as the absolute boss of Soviet geography. He was my nemesis back in the late '50s and early '60s. He died in office at age 80, in typical Soviet fashion. The new director is quite different.

AH: *Is there anything else you'd like to comment on about maps; how you use them in your work?*

DH: Well, I always feel naked without them.

AH: *That brings to mind a graphic picture!*

DH: Yes, like a figleaf! But I do always take in around three quite large wall maps into any class. I need them to refer to. That's why I usually give my lectures without notes, walking around.

AH: *In his book, Land and Life, Carl Sauer said: 'It's as difficult to define a geographer as it is to define geography.' Let's talk about the making of a geographer. You grew up on a farm in Wales. Did you go to a local school?*

DH: It was practically next door. And then at seventeen I went to Oxford.

AH: *What led you to choose geography as your life's work?*

DH: Growing up on a working farm of some complexity, it was impossible not to be aware of geographical realities, from climate to marketing. But my valley was claustrophobic as well as beautiful, and I became passionately curious about the world beyond the mountains. At an impressionable age, a venerable professor of geography, H. J. Fleure, dropped by the farm, and I was hooked.

AH: *Did you go to Oxford on a scholarship?*

DH: Not exactly. It was during World War II, so the Navy paid for me to get in. Then after the war I went on a G.I. Bill sort of thing. I wanted to do my graduate work in the United States, but Britain was poverty-stricken, and there was no money for overseas travel as there is now—no scholarships or fellowships—so I took a local subject, an historical study of the evolution of a region, from the time of its agricultural origins to its incorporation into the suburbs of London. Money for research seemed to arrive just after I arrived in the U.S., at about the time Sputnik went up in 1957.

AH: *I'm sure there's a connection between Sputnik and research dollars. When did you come to the United States?*

DH: In 1956. I came to the University of Maryland on the outskirts of Washington, D.C. and immediately got into Russian studies in a big way. I had a carrel at the Library of Congress. There were so many journals coming out of the Soviet Union, and I found the debate going on there in geographical circles absolutely fascinating. I learned to read the language quite quickly, though I've never really mastered the speaking of Russian. We'll talk more about that debate when we get into Russian geography.

AH: *In an article you wrote on Carl Sauer you said, "While I agree that a geographer who concentrates exclusively on the contemporary scene is not only 'held by a peculiar obsession' but may often...fall through the ice...I also feel that an undue preoccupation with origins to the neglect of insistent recent problems and questions could arguably be labelled as perverse, if not reactionary."*

DH: It's true, my interest spans both the historical and the contemporary. The bit you quoted was written in light of Sauer's increasing interest in prehistory during his later life. He, of course, had had many other geographic interests as well.

AH: *When you arrived in 1956, what was the dominant geographical philosophy in the American academy?*

DH: Geography was becoming more human-oriented than was Britain's, but it was spotty and there wasn't a lot of it. I found Berkeley's department to be by far the most congenial. Its philosophy, associated with Sauer, took a broad-ranging view of mankind as inhabitant and transformer of the planet. "The Berkeley School" was very different from what was going on in the rest of America. I felt quite at home here.

AH: *Describe the Berkeley School. All I could gather is that it was a group of Sauer's former students, who taught, and teach, here and elsewhere.*

DH: It's definitely that. It's also a way of thought which takes the long view, a combination of cultural, historical and ecological approaches.

AH: *That sounds so contemporary.*

DH: Yes. Economics and sociology were not overemphasized here.

AH: *You were hired as a Soviet specialist?*

DH: It was a job that was created. Greg Grossman [professor of economics] was chair of the Center at the time. He sprung me from a teaching job in Vancouver and enticed me down for a year. My salary was paid for by the Center.

During that year a committee was formed to see about expanding Soviet studies at Berkeley, with James Hart of the Bancroft Library as chair. They decided they wanted a geographer prepared to specialize in the Soviet Union and offered the position to me.

There was already someone teaching a course on the geography of the Soviet Union, a friend of Sauer's called Nicholas Mirov. But he was really a forester and plant geneticist. His course was almost entirely natural: he rarely mentioned such places as Moscow and Leningrad. But he was a fine old Siberian.

AH: *I imagine that Russian geography would have had a strong German component, particularly in the 18th century, and a French component in the 19th century. In general, how did outside influences affect the development of Russian geography?*

DH: That's true. In my research on the history of Russian geography I found a strong initial influence from Germany clear through to the early 19th century, and then some French influence. But Germany was the key. However, very soon there developed an indigenous Russian quality, which really goes back to Peter the Great. The problems were different in Russia and the culture strong. One of the themes I discovered in pre-Soviet Russian geography was that of a very distinctive Russian school related to their specific conditions and environments.

AH: *When did the Russian School develop?*

DH: From about 1870-1914, a very rich period of Russian cultural and scientific development.

AH: *Would you name some important figures in Tsarist geography and discuss their work?*

DH: Well, there was Dokuchaev, who focused mostly on the natural conditions, the black earth and the steppes. He had a theory about the tie-up between climate and soil, and between vegetation and agriculture, which was new; it had a great influence on the rest of the scientific world. Another man, Voeikov, did climatology—theories about heat and water balance, environmental protection—very modern theories. So there was this bio-geographic way of looking at the world right from the beginning.

AH: *Did their work impact the world outside Russia?*

DH: Very much so. Though later the work seemed to get lost, and I had to re-discover it. As with many things Russian, it got pushed aside on the world scale. But it was a rich vein to mine and I loved doing it.

...it must have been exciting to come across unknown places which you then had to characterize for the rest of the world, and map them from the start... This is the first century when we haven't done that sort of exploration.

Then there were the explorers such as Peter Semenov Tyanshansky, who put together the Russian Geographical Society, the most popular and well respected of its kind in the 19th century. Tyanshansky had a long publishing record and was a social activist, campaigning for good causes such as the freeing of the serfs. He also explored new parts of Siberia and Central Asia.

AH: *Do you and other geographers of your acquaintance regret having missed that time of geographic exploration?*

DH: Yes, of course. We explore in other ways now, more in the mind. But it must have been exciting to come across unknown places which you then had to characterize for the rest of the world and to map from the start. It was quite different. This is the first century when we haven't done that sort of exploration.

AH: *Was Tsar Nicholas II interested in geography? I remember the Prokudin-Gorskii photography exhibit that the Center helped sponsor some time ago. During the first decade of this century the Tsar set Prokudin-Gorskii up with his own train and equipment; he roamed the country for several years making a pictorial documentary of Russia.*

DH: Those were wonderful photographs. Yes, I think Nicholas was interested. Certainly many of those in the Russian Geographical Society were well-placed in his government. There were both government-funded and privately-funded expeditions.

AH: *Was the country pretty well described by the time of World War I?*

DH: Pretty much. Remember, they were opening up new territories at the same time they were describing them. Russia was on a colonial kick in the latter part of the 19th century, and places like Central Asia, which had always been there but had remained unknown, geographically speaking, were re-discovered.

AH: *So what happened after the revolution? Were its effects felt immediately by geographers?*

DH: No. The changes came on slowly. Although the 1920s were a transitional time, many aspects of life went on as before. Geography went on rather freely until Stalin clamped down.

AH: *I'm interested in the planning or programming approach that pertained under Stalin.*

DH: Yes. You see, geographers, like everyone else, were mobilized for immediate tasks. It was a disastrous time, though many new positions were created for geographers. They became narrowly preoccupied with practical tasks such as prospecting and developing resources. A very important tradition was lost. Many retreated into physical geography, because cultural or human geography had no status under the totalitarian system. Economic geography became what is often called programming or planning geography. After a couple of decades, Soviet geography had become largely a physical science. Admittedly there was a need for the Soviets to find and develop their resources, but generations of scholars were lost.

AH: *During the Stalinist period, did many geographers experience repression, prison?*

DH: Indeed they did. It could have been for something as minor as disagreeing with Stalin, or for making a "wrong" decision, say, on the location of industry. In fact, a close friend of Sauer's, Vavilov [N. I. Vavilov, 1887-1942], died in a prison camp.

AH: *What happened when Stalin died?*

DH: When I first got wind of what was going on in the Soviet Union in the late 1950s and early 1960s, I was staggered by the intensity of the disputations, the openness of discussion about what geography could be and should be in the Soviet Union.

AH: *These arguments were in print?*

DH: Yes, they appeared in the journals I was reading at the Library of Congress. But they weren't being followed by anybody else here, as far as I could see. So I made contact with some Soviets and wrote my first article on the subject in 1959. It covered the new trends and arguments there and caused quite a furor in the Soviet Union.

AH: *What did you say that was considered controversial?*

DH: Gerasimov—you remember him as the fellow who was Tsar of the Institute of Geography—he thought I was subversive, making common cause with people who wanted to humanize geography, to re-establish its pre-revolutionary character. These were younger people, mostly without

power. They were trying to write, but were often stifled. They found it difficult to get published, difficult to travel.

AH: *But you did find out about them from reading their articles in journals?*

DH: Right. They were able to publish, but with difficulty. There was one senior influential retired person, Baransky, who went out of his way to encourage them. I made common cause with him as well. So I got into the fray during this dynamic time, and addressed both current and historical questions. The Stalinists had been at pains to discourage historical studies in order to concentrate on what they thought was entirely communist. The point is, however, that it was the emotional and intellectual upsurge there that was fascinating. It was far stronger than anything I'd come across in the West.

AH: *Were there other Western scholars involved in the debate?*

DH: No, very few. As they say, "In the kingdom of the blind, the one-eyed man is king." Because I was the only one involved, I was thought to know something about it.

AH: *Were you able to travel to the Soviet Union at that time?*

DH: Yes, my first visit was in 1960. I travelled all over the country, and by that I mean, in addition to Russia and the Ukraine, the Far East, Central Asia, the Caucasus. As you see, things had opened up very much. I went to places I'd read about, and that ignited the spark for me. Then I led some groups of geographers to the Soviet Union. Although group travel might not seem like a good way to go, in the Soviet Union it opens many doors. I got to see things I'd never have seen had I gone alone.

AH: *You had to be a scholar, though, and not just a private citizen?*

DH: Oh, yes. If you said you were doing research, that was fine with them, so long as they knew who you were.

AH: *Were you, in fact, able to do research?*

Not in a proper way—it was more like reconnaissance, picking up whatever you could, talking to people, keeping your eyes open. Is that research? I don't know.

AH: *Could you get printed material?*

DH: *Much* more. In some ways it was better then than now. Most of the books I've got here in my office came from that time. I was writing my books then and needed all that.

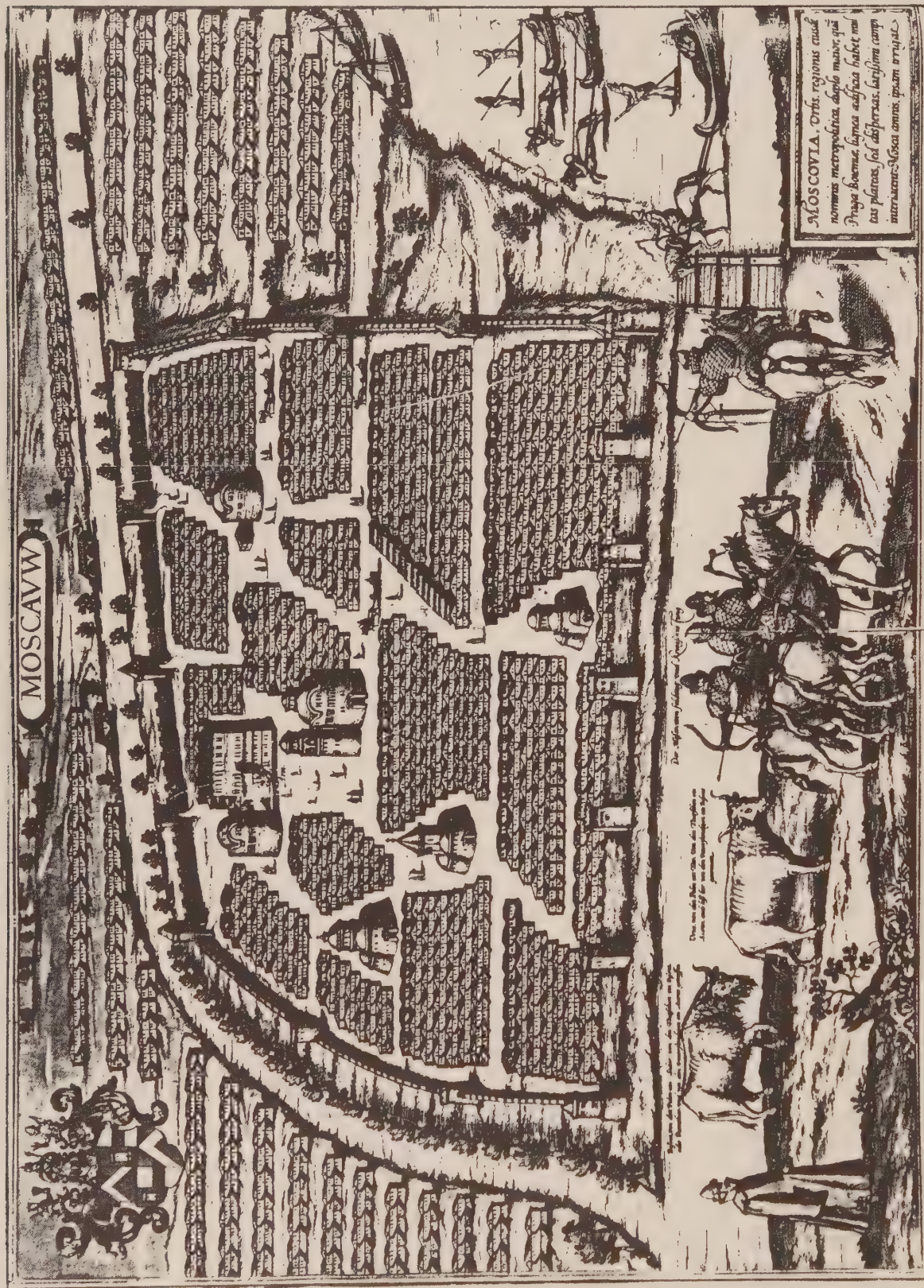
AH: *Do you see any correspondences between the ferment in the USSR and the political and countercultural movements in the U.S. during the 1960s?*

DH: The Soviet experience arose out of different circumstances. Stalin had died, and after that long, difficult period, a shot of adrenaline was injected into society. There was confidence and optimism—all the things we'd like to see now, but don't. But certainly there was the same sort of questioning going on. In terms of scholarship, by the time of the '70s and '80s, there was less and less of a yield from work in the Soviet Union. By that time it happened that I was doing other things, but for those deeply involved with the Soviet Union it got very boring and frustrating.

AH: *You report in an article on your International Geographic Union Commission work, "My feeling is that the rest of the world should be very discriminating in their imports [of knowledge, expertise, etc.], avoid neglecting their own gardens, and keep their options open." Would you expand on that statement as it applies to the Soviet Union?*

DH: That statement applies to many fields, as well as to many countries. There's a tendency to view the West as the font of all wisdom. I have found in my work that a lot of quite original and productive geography originates in the Third World, in places with no computers and no money for research. The people in these countries are still much more expert on their part of the world than we are. Yet they consistently defer to techniques and philosophies that are Western, and specifically American. I was simply saying that they have a great deal to give, to teach, out of their own experience. This observation certainly includes the Soviet Union, whose people often feel inferior.

In spite of the difficulties associated with repression, the Soviets are in some ways better in touch with their own history, their own geography, than we are in touch with ours. That has partly to do with the fact that they weren't levelled with by their government, and so they have been scrambling, trying to discover the real history, the real truth. But the Soviets are lucky: they have such a rich history of geography to draw on in their country. □



Calendar of Events

For late-breaking events and up-to-the-minute information on activities, come by and check the posters on the door to 361 Stephens, or call 415/643-6205.

Friday-Sunday, April 12-14

OUTREACH CONFERENCE: The Center's annual Outreach Conference, "The Soviet Union and Eastern Europe: Update 1991." For registration information, call 415/642-3230.

Tuesday, April 16

BROWN BAG LUNCH: Oleg Gubin, associate professor in the Department of Political Sociology, Moscow University, will speak on "Democratic Opposition in Russia." 123 Dwinelle, noon.

Wednesday, April 17

BROWN BAG LUNCH: Jeffrey Hahn, professor of political science at Villanova University and visiting professor in UC Berkeley's Department of Political Science, will speak on "The Development of Local Government in the USSR." 442 Stephens, noon.

Thursday, April 18

BROWN BAG LUNCH: Andras Kepes, Hungarian journalist, will speak on "The Interrelationship Between Politics and Culture in the Former Socialist Countries: The Fall of Socialist Realism." Co-sponsored by the Institute of International Studies (IIS). 123 Dwinelle, noon.

Wednesday, April 24

BROWN BAG LUNCH: Lyubomir Nikolov, Bulgarian poet, will give a reading of Bulgarian poetry, followed by an informal discussion of Bulgarian political culture. 442 Stephens, noon.

Thursday, April 25

EAST EUROPEAN CULTURAL NIGHT: Traditional music and dance from the lands of Eastern Europe, performed by Westwind International Folk Ensemble. Co-sponsored by International House. Call Mary Kay Stuvland at the Slavic Center, 643-6205, for more information. International House, Piedmont Avenue at the top of Bancroft Way, 7:30 p.m.

26 April - 9 May

The 34th San Francisco International Film Festival, presented by the San Francisco Film Society. Films include several previously banned works from Eastern, as well as Western, Europe. The Festival will take place at San Francisco's AMC Kabuki 8 and Castro Theatres, the Pacific Film Archive, Berkeley, and, for the first time, the Aquarius Theatre, Palo Alto. Tickets are available at BASS/Ticketmaster Centers, by phone at 415/762-BASS

or 408/998-BASS, by mail from the San Francisco Film Society office, or at the box offices of participating theatres. Call 415/931-FILM for further information.

28 April - 9 May

THE S. F. INTERNATIONAL FILM FESTIVAL AT PFA: The festival celebrates Pacific Film Archive's twentieth year of presenting innovative and historical cinema from around the world. Featured are a tribute to Armenian director Arthur Peleshian on May 7; a series of short documentaries by Polish director Pyotr Bikont (who will be in attendance), April 28; and films from the Soviet Union, including *Spotted Dog Running at the Edge of the Sea*, by Kiren Gevorkian, which depicts the lives of indigenous Siberian peoples. Tickets for each Festival film are \$7 general, \$6 UAM members and S. F. Film Society members, and \$5.50 seniors and UC Berkeley students. Advance tickets may be purchased at the box office or charged to a major credit card by calling 415/642-5249. Pacific Film Archive is located at 2625 Durant Avenue, Berkeley. Please call PFA at 415/642-1412 for details on film dates and show times.

Wednesday, May 1

BROWN BAG LUNCH: Csilla K. Lehoczky, associate professor of labor law and industrial relations, Eotvos Lorand University, will speak on "Losers or Winners? Women and Labor in the New Hungary." 442 Stephens, noon.

Monday, May 6

LECTURE: Archie Brown, St. Antony's College, Oxford University, will speak on "Gorbachev and the Crisis of Perestroika." Co-sponsored by the Berkeley-Stanford Program. Location TBA, 4:00 p.m.

LECTURE: Elena Zemskaya, head of a research group at the Institute of Russian Language, USSR Academy of Sciences, will speak on "The Language of the Current Russian Press and Perestroika" (in Russian with English summary). Call the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, 642-2979, for details on time and location.

Wednesday, May 8

BROWN BAG LUNCH: Jerome Karabel, associate professor in the Department of Sociology, UC Berkeley, will speak on "Intellectuals in Poland's Solidarity Movement." 442 Stephens, noon.

Tuesday, May 14

LECTURE: Markos Kounalakis, East European correspondent for *Newsweek*, and Peter Laufer, author of *Iron Curtain Rising, A Personal Journey Through the Changing Landscape of Eastern Europe*, will speak on "Media Coverage of Eastern Europe: Reporting on Revolution,

Calendar/from page 13

Preparing for Reaction." Sponsored by the World Affairs Council of Northern California and Media Alliance. Members \$5, non-members \$7. World Affairs Center, 312 Sutter Street, San Francisco. 5:45 p.m. reception, 6:15 program. □

Bag Lunches/from page 3

Stefan Stoyanov, *The Current Political Situation in Bulgaria*. 11/8/90

Valery Tishkov, *The Crisis of Union: Soviet Nationalities and Ethnicity*. 12/4/90

Olga Tsepilova, *A Comparison of Environmental Movements in Leningrad*. 12/12/90

Alexander Tsypko, *The Crisis of the Democratic Movement of the USSR*. 11/14/90

Ladislav Venys, *A Comparison of Recent Political and Economic Developments: Czechoslovakia and Eastern Europe*. 11/14/90

Lena Zdravomyslava, *Social Movements in Leningrad*. 11/27/90

Elena Zemskaja, *The Language of the Current Russian Press and Perestroika*. 5/6/91 □



Fellowships and Other Opportunities

The Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies offers fellowships and grants in the humanities and social sciences. Short-term grants are available for scholars needing access to the specialized resources of the Washington, D.C. area. Participants must be post-docs or graduate students nearing completion of their dissertations. The application deadline for the next round of short-term grants is **JUNE 1, 1991**. Write: Fellowships and Grants, The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, The Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies, 370 L'Enfant Promenade, SW, Suite 704, Washington, D.C. 20024; or call 202/287-3400.

UC Berkeley Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures Summer Workshop 1991. The Summer Workshop will offer instruction in Russian language at the first- and second-year levels, June 10-August 16, 1991. An alternative, self-paced course begins June 24 and ends August 16. The intensive courses each cover a full year of instruction; students arriving late from quarter-system schools will be accommodated. Applications may be obtained from the Office of Summer Sessions, 22 Wheeler Hall, UC Berkeley, Berkeley, CA 94720; 415/642-5611. Further details are available from the Department, 5416 Dwinelle Hall, campus, 415/642-2979. The application deadline is **JUNE 1, 1991**.

AAASS Announces Competition for Grad Student Paper. The AAASS Committee on Students in the '90s is sponsoring a national competition for an outstanding graduate student paper. The winner will receive transportation, lodging, and registration for the convention at which the award will be presented, as well as a year's student membership in the AAASS.

The submission deadline is **JUNE 1** of each year. Entrants must be currently enrolled graduate students; entries should be submitted to the appropriate regional affiliate. Contact your local regional representative for more information. For the Western Slavic Association, contact Ladis Kristof, Department of Political Science, Portland State University, P.O. Box 751, Portland, OR 97207; 503/725-3921. □

ASC News

Spring Event Celebrates the Cultures of Eastern Europe

A special cultural event has been planned for the Associates' Spring Wine and Cheese Evening, featuring the Bay Area folk group, Westwind International Folk Ensemble, in a performance of folk music, song, and dance from East Central Europe and the Balkans. "East European Cultural Night" will be presented on Thursday, April 25, in the auditorium of International House, located on Piedmont Avenue across from the Berkeley campus from 7:30-8:45 p.m. The event will be followed by a reception in the Slusser Room (adjacent to the auditorium) for Center Associates and the performers. The performance, co-sponsored by the Center and I-House, is free to Associates of the Slavic Center and I-House residents. Admission for the public is \$5.



Twenty-five ASC Sponsoring members recently attended the closing dinner of the Berkeley-Stanford Conference, "Beyond Leninism in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union," with UC Berkeley and Stanford faculty members and conference participants. Dinner was held at the Women's Faculty Club on the UC campus, with Slavic Cuisine prepared by caterer Naile Akchurin.

New ASC Members

The Center thanks the following individuals who recently joined the Associates:

Benefactors

Mr. and Mrs. P. J. C. Lindfors
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Send your check, made payable to the Regents of the University of California, to the Center for Slavic and East European Studies, 361 Stephens Hall, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720, Attn: ASC.

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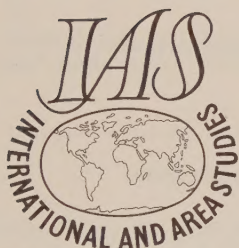
☐ I have made a contribution but wish to remain anonymous.

It is the policy of the University of California, Berkeley, and the University of California, Berkeley Foundation, that a portion of gifts and/or income therefrom is used to defray the costs of raising and administering the funds.

Donations are tax deductible to the extent authorized by law.

Westwind performs The Šop Suite from the western region of Bulgaria.





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